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(54) Title: A METHOD FOR ENHANCING AMPLIFICATION IN THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION EMPLOYING PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACID (PNA)		
(57) Abstract <p>A process for producing a particular nucleic acid sequence from a given sequence of DNA or RNA in amounts which are large compared to the amount initially present, using PNAs in conjunction with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is disclosed.</p>		

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A METHOD FOR ENHANCING AMPLIFICATION IN THE
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION EMPLOYING PEPTIDE
NUCLEIC ACID (PNA)

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for
amplifying nucleic acid sequences present in a
sample. More specifically, the present invention
relates to a method of employing peptide nucleic
10 acids (PNA) to enhance the amplification of nucleic
acid sequences via the polymerase chain reaction.
Still more specifically, the present invention
relates to a process for producing a particular
nucleic acid sequence from a given sequence of DNA or
15 RNA in amounts which are large compared to the amount
initially present, using PNAs in conjunction with the
polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

The polymerase chain reaction has, since its
conception in April 1983, become a standard technique
20 for amplification of nucleic acid sequences. In this
process one or more specific nucleic acid sequences
present in a nucleic acid or mixture thereof are
amplified using primers and agents for polymerization
and then detecting the amplified sequence. The
25 extension product of one primer, when hybridized to
the other, becomes a template for the production of
the desired specific nucleic acid sequence, and vice
versa, and the process is repeated as often as is
necessary to produce the desired amount of the
30 sequence.

The DNA or RNA may be single- or double-
stranded, and may be a relatively pure species or a
component of a mixture of nucleic acids. The PCR
process utilizes a repetitive reaction to accomplish
35 the amplification of the desired nucleic acid
sequence.

Indeed, in the approximately ten years since its
discovery, the PCR technique has been widely employed
in the field of molecular biology in detecting and

- 2 -

identifying nucleic acid sequences. For example, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has been extensively used to amplify DNA loci in genome mapping, linkage studies, genetic diagnostics, forensics, and
5 paternity testing. The wide-spread use of this technique is testimony to the utility of the process.

Unfortunately, the polymerase chain reaction is not without problems. The PCR process depends upon multiple steps of annealing and melting (separation
10 of two complementary strands). Under ideal conditions, one can envision the separation of the two complementary strands of double-stranded DNA, annealing of the complementary primers, and elongation of the primers with a polymerase to
15 produce two molecules of double-stranded DNA. This cycle is repeated while the quantity of the desired sequence grows exponentially.

However, in most contexts in which the polymerase chain reaction is employed, situations are
20 less than ideal. Often DNA of interest to the biotechnological community contains a number of repeat or near-repeat sequences. Additionally, nucleic acid sequences frequently contain a number of internally self-complementary sequences. These
25 repeating and self-complementary sequences increase the likelihood that the nucleic acid sequence will experience interstrand and intrastrand interactions, possibly resulting in a nucleic acid strand folding in upon itself.

30 Further, as the polymerase chain reaction progresses, the concentration of complementary DNA sequences increases exponentially, while the concentration of primer commonly remains constant or decreases. This can result in the product of the
35 interim cycles of the polymerase chain reaction

- 3 -

successfully competing with the primers required for the next cycle of elongation. Such competition can significantly reduce the efficiency and yield of the polymerase chain reaction.

5 Moreover, diploid DNA poses additional challenges. Robust amplification of allelic sequences is often difficult, particularly when there is a significant size difference between the two alleles. Smaller alleles simply amplify more
10 efficiently. This phenomenon, known as differential amplification, results in the generation of more copies of the smaller allele and thus a more intense band on the subsequent electrophoresis gel. At best, the larger allele is underrepresented relative to the
15 smaller allele, at worst, differential amplification can result in allelic dropout, in which the larger allele amplifies so poorly relative to the smaller allele that the larger allele can neither be visualized nor detected. Differential amplification
20 and allelic dropout can complicate genetic analyses.

The terms "peptide nucleic acid" and "PNA" refer to a DNA analog with a backbone consisting of N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine units. To this backbone, analogous to DNA, are attached the nucleobases - for
25 DNA, adenine, guanine, cytidine, and thymine. The individual monomeric units of PNA can be synthesized to furnish a PNA chain having a specific sequence of bases. The synthesis of such PNA chains is detailed in various publications, including Science 254, 1497
30 (1991); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 9677 (1992); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 1895 (1992); J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm. 800 (1993); Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 90, 1667 (1993); Intercept Ltd. 325 (1992); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 9677 (1992); Nucleic Acids Res. 21, 197 (1993);
35 J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 518 (1993); Anti-Cancer

- 4 -

Drug Design 8, 53 (1993); Nucleic Acids Res. 21, 2103
(1993); Org. Proc. Prep. 25, 457 (1993); CRC Press
363 (1992); J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 800 (1993);
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 115, 6477 (1993); Nature 365, 566
5 (1993); ABRF News Vol. 4, No. 3 (1993); Science 258,
1481 (1992); WO 8-92/20702; and WO 92/20703, the
contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference. Additionally, specific sequences of PNA
are commercially available from BioSearch Div.,
10 PerSeptive Biosystems, Inc., Bedford, MA.

PNA has been demonstrated to be a potent DNA
mimic in terms of sequence-specific annealing.
Experimental results (discussed in the above
publications) have demonstrated that at physiological
15 ionic strength a PNA/DNA duplex is generally 1° C per
base pair more stable thermally than the
corresponding DNA/DNA duplex. Other experimental
data has indicated that PNA is more stable in the
cell than DNA; that PNA binds to DNA or RNA 50-100
20 times more tightly than either DNA or RNA; that PNA
can invade and displace double-stranded DNA (dsDNA);
and that the backbone of PNA adopts a helical
conformation. However, a single base mismatch in a
PNA/DNA duplex is much more destabilizing than a
25 mismatch in the corresponding DNA/DNA duplex.
Furthermore, PNA does not function as a primer for
DNA polymerase.

Recently, PNAs have been used to detect single
base mutations through PCR clamping. In Nucleic
30 Acids Research 21, 5332 (1993), PNAs were reported to
form a PNA/DNA complex which effectively blocked the
formation of a PCR product. However, this PNA-
directed PCR clamping results in a blocking of PCR
amplification, rather than an enhancement of the
35 polymerase chain reaction.

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- 5 -

Accordingly, there remains a need for an efficient and effective method of amplifying existing nucleic acid sequences present in a sample using the polymerase chain reaction.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a method for enhancing amplification of nucleic acid sequences using the polymerase chain reaction.

10 Another object of the present invention is to provide a kit for detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method of cloning into a vector a
15 nucleic acid sequence of interest.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an amplified nucleic acid sequence.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method for replicating a target nucleic
20 acid strand with a polymerase to produce a complementary nucleic acid strand.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method for replicating a target nucleic acid strand with a thermostable DNA polymerase to
25 produce a complementary nucleic acid strand.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a method for replicating a target nucleic acid strand with a polymerase.

These and other objects of the present invention
30 are achieved by means of a process for detecting the presence or absence of at least one nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample containing a nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, comprising treating the sample with at least one PNA oligomer
35 which binds within the region of nucleic acid to be

- 6 -

amplified. More specifically, the present invention resides in a process for amplifying one or more specific nucleic acid sequences present in a nucleic acid or mixture thereof using oligonucleotide primers and an agent for polymerization, employing at least one PNA oligomer to reduce the incidence of interstrand and intrastrand interactions, and then isolating and/or detecting the amplified sequence. This method is expected to be more efficient and effective than the conventional PCR technique for producing large amounts of nucleic acid from a target sequence, especially with DNA or RNA that contains one or more repeat or near-repeat sequences.

More specifically, the present invention provides a process for detecting the presence or absence of at least one nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample containing a nucleic acid or mixture of nucleic acids, wherein the sample is suspected of containing said sequence or sequences, which process comprises the steps of treating the sample with at least one PNA oligomer which binds within the nucleic acid sequence to be amplified; and polymerizing a nucleic acid sequence which is complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of interest.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, a method of amplifying a nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample containing at least one nucleic acid, comprises: (a) treating the sample with (i) an agent for polymerization, (ii) at least one oligonucleotide primer which binds to a strand of each different nucleic acid sequence of interest, (iii) at least one PNA oligomer which is substantially complementary to a portion of and which binds within the nucleic acid sequence of interest at

- 7 -

a position different from the position at which the oligonucleotide primer binds, and (iv) four different nucleoside triphosphates, forming a first mixture; (b) heating the first mixture to within a first temperature range so as to denature the nucleic acid and to separate any of the at least one oligonucleotide primer and any of the at least one PNA oligomer which is bound to the nucleic acid, forming a second mixture; (c) cooling the second mixture to within a second temperature range at which the at least one PNA oligomer binds to the nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a third mixture; (d) bringing the third mixture to within a third temperature range at which the at least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the nucleic acid sequence of interest and at which an extension product is synthesized from the oligonucleotide primer on each strand, provided the nucleic acid sequence of interest is present, said synthesis employing the nucleic acid as a template, and whereby the at least one PNA oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid sequence of interest during said synthesis.

In still another preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a kit for detecting at least one nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample, comprising: (a) a container containing at least one oligonucleotide primer for each strand of each nucleic acid sequence of interest, each of said at least one oligonucleotide primer being substantially complementary to a strand of each nucleic acid sequence of interest; (b) a container containing at least one PNA oligomer which is substantially complementary to a portion of and which binds within each nucleic acid sequence of interest

- 8 -

at a position different from the position at which the at least one oligonucleotide primer binds; and (c) a container containing each of four different nucleoside triphosphates.

- 5 In still another preferred embodiment, the present invention pertains to a process for cloning into a vector a nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample containing at least one nucleic acid, comprising: (a) treating the sample with (i) an agent
10 for polymerization, (ii) at least one oligonucleotide primer containing a restriction site at its 5' end and which is substantially complementary to and binds to a strand of each different nucleic acid sequence of interest, (iii) at least one PNA oligomer which is
15 substantially complementary to a portion of and which binds within the nucleic acid sequence of interest at a position different from the position at which the oligonucleotide primer binds, and (iv) four different nucleoside triphosphates, forming a first mixture;
20 (b) heating the first mixture to within a first temperature range so as to denature the nucleic acid and to separate any of the at least one oligonucleotide primer and any of the at least one PNA oligomer which is bound to the nucleic acid,
25 forming a second mixture; (c) cooling the second mixture to within a second temperature range at which the at least one PNA oligomer binds to the nucleic acid, forming a third mixture; (d) bringing the third mixture to within a third temperature range at which
30 the at least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the nucleic acid sequence of interest and at which an extension product is synthesized from the oligonucleotide primer on each strand, provided the nucleic acid sequence of interest is present, said
35 synthesis employing the nucleic acid as a template,

- 9 -

and whereby the at least one PNA oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid sequence of interest during said synthesis (e) adding to the product of step (d) a restriction enzyme which cleaves at said
5 restriction site to thereby obtain cleaved products; and (f) ligating the cleaved products into at least one cloning vector.

The steps detailed above may be repeated until the desired level of sequence amplification is
10 obtained.

In still another preferred embodiment, the present invention pertains to a method for replicating a target nucleic acid strand with a polymerase to produce a complementary nucleic acid
15 strand, comprising: (A) providing a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) which, (1) is substantially complementary in sequence to nucleobases in at least a portion of the target strand, (2) anneals with said portion of the target strand, and (3) when annealed with said
20 portion of the target strand, does not serve as a replication initiation site for the polymerase; and (B) annealing the PNA to the target strand prior to initiating replication thereby to enhance replication by the polymerase during production of the
25 complementary nucleic acid strand.

In still another preferred embodiment, the present invention pertains to a method for replicating a target nucleic acid strand with a thermostable DNA polymerase to produce a
30 complementary nucleic acid strand, comprising: (A) providing a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) which, (1) is substantially complementary in sequence to nucleobases in at least a portion of the target strand, (2) anneals with said portion of the target
35 strand, and (3) when annealed with said portion of

- 10 -

the target strand, does not serve as a replication initiation site for the polymerase; and (B) annealing the PNA to the target strand prior to initiating replication by the polymerase thereby to enhance replication by the polymerase during production of the complementary nucleic acid strand.

In still another preferred embodiment, the present invention pertains to a method for replicating a target nucleic acid strand with a polymerase comprising: (A) providing a target nucleic acid strand having a multiplicity of nucleobase sequence repeats; (B) annealing a PNA to the target strand which: (1) is substantially complementary in sequence to at least a portion of one of the repeats; (2) anneals with the at least a portion of one of the repeats thereby to form a target strand-PNA complex; and (3) when annealed with the at least a portion of one of the repeats, does not serve as a replication initiation site for the polymerase; and (C) incubating the complex in the presence of a polymerase, such that the polymerase enhances replication of the target strand as compared with when the target strand is not complexed with the PNA.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 provides a schematic illustration of the conventional polymerase chain reaction.

Figure 2 illustrates the chemical structure of the monomeric subunits of PNA and deoxyribonucleic

- 11 -

acid (DNA), where B is the nucleobase and R¹ is either a hydrogen atom or lysine amide.

Figure 3 shows a naturally occurring deoxyribooligonucleotide oligomer (A) and PNA oligomer (B).

Figure 4 provides a schematic illustration of the PNA-enhanced polymerase chain reaction.

Figure 5 is an autoradiograph illustrating the results of a polymerase chain reaction obtained in the absence of a PNA oligomer and with varying concentrations of a PNA oligomer.

Figure 6 is an autoradiograph illustrating the results of the PNA-enhanced polymerase chain reaction and the conventional PCR run with various samples of DNA.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In an attempt to enhance the amplification of nucleic acid sequences using the polymerase chain reaction, the program of research directed to diminishing the interstrand and intrastrand interactions which decrease the efficiency of the PCR reaction was undertaken. That investigation resulted in the discovery that PNA oligomers, which are substantially complementary to a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of interest but different from that portion of the nucleic acid sequence to which the oligonucleotide primers bind, apparently sufficiently block the nucleic acid functioning as a template, such that the template is unavailable for interactions, either interstrand or intrastrand, while allowing amplification of the sequence to proceed.

The proposed mechanism will become apparent in the following exemplary comparison of the

- 12 -

conventional polymerase chain reaction and the PNA-enhanced PCR reaction.

5 In the conventional PCR reaction, as illustrated in Figure 1, a double-stranded DNA molecule, for example, containing the desired sequence comprised of complementary strands is utilized as the nucleic acid. The first and each subsequent reaction cycle extension of each oligonucleotide primer on the original template will produce one new ssDNA molecule
10 product of indefinite length which terminates with only one of the primers. These products, referred to as "long products," will accumulate in a linear fashion; that is, the amount present after any number of cycles will be proportional to the number of
15 cycles.

The long products thus produced will act as templates for one or the other of the oligonucleotide primers and the at least one PNA oligomer during subsequent cycles and will produce molecules of the
20 desired sequence. These molecules will also function as templates for one or the other of the oligonucleotide primers and the at least one PNA oligomer, producing additional amounts of the desired sequence. Thus a chain reaction can be sustained
25 which will result in the accumulation of the desired sequence at an exponential rate relative to the number of cycles.

In the PNA-enhanced PCR reaction, as illustrated in Figure 4, a DNA sequence of interest is placed in
30 solution with two oligonucleotide primers, one oligonucleotide primer for each strand of each nucleic acid sequence of interest, one or more PNA oligomers which bind within the region of nucleic acid to be amplified but in a position different from
35 that which the oligonucleotide primers bind, a

- 13 -

polymerase, and a mixture of four nucleoside triphosphates, deoxyadenosine triphosphate, deoxythymidine triphosphate, deoxyguanosine triphosphate, and deoxycytidine triphosphate. The mixture is heated to denature the double-stranded nucleic acid. Such denaturing can be achieved thermally, usually at a temperature of 80° to 100° C, preferably 95° ± 5° C. It is not necessary to maintain the mixture at the denaturing temperature for any significant length of time. Indeed, in one embodiment of the present invention, the mixture merely reaches the denaturing temperature range and then it is cooled to the PNA oligomer annealing temperature range. Accordingly, a suitable length of time for maintaining this temperature is between an instantaneous period of time and 10 minutes.

The mixture is cooled to allow the one or more PNA oligomers to anneal. The PNA annealing step can occur at any temperature between the denaturing temperature of the double-stranded DNA and the primer annealing temperature. A suitable temperature for the PNA annealing step is a range of from about 70° to 80°C, preferably 72° to 78°C. It is not necessary to maintain the mixture at the PNA annealing temperature for any significant length of time. Indeed, in one embodiment of the present invention, the mixture merely passes through the PNA annealing temperature range as it is cooled to the primer annealing temperature range. Accordingly, a suitable range of time for maintaining the PNA annealing temperature is from an instantaneous period of time up to ten minutes.

The mixture is then brought to a temperature at which the oligonucleotide primers anneal to the DNA template and an extension product from the primers

- 14 -

using the nucleic acid sequence as a template is synthesized. A suitable temperature for the primer annealing and primer extension product synthesis step is 40° to 80° C. The mixture is maintained at the primer annealing and primer extension product synthesis step for a period of time ranging from an instantaneous period of time to 30 minutes.

These steps constitute one cycle of the PNA-enhanced PCR reaction. To initiate the next cycle, the resultant product of the reaction, two double-stranded DNA molecules, are denatured as in the first step of this cycle.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the oligonucleotide annealing step and the extension product synthesis step are carried out at two separate temperature ranges. The mixture resulting from annealing of the at least one PNA oligomer is brought to a temperature at which the oligonucleotide primers anneal to the DNA template. A suitable temperature for the primer annealing step is 40° to 72°C. The mixture is maintained at the primer annealing temperature for a period of time ranging from an instantaneous period of time to 5 minutes.

After the primers have annealed to the DNA templates, the mixture is heated to the primer extension product synthesis temperature. Preferably, this primer extension product synthesis temperature ranges from 60° - 80° C. The mixture is maintained at the primer extension product synthesis temperature for a period of time ranging from an instantaneous period of time to 10 minutes.

It is postulated that, upon denaturation of the double-stranded DNA sequence of interest and cooling

- 15 -

to the PNA annealing temperature, the one or more PNA oligomers bind to the complementary regions of the DNA at a region of the nucleic acid sequence which is different from those regions to which the
5 oligonucleotide primers bind. This binding of the one or more PNA oligomers diminishes or eliminates the annealing of the DNA, either internally with a self-complementary region or externally with a complementary strand of DNA. Upon further cooling to
10 the oligonucleotide primer annealing temperature, the primers bind to the DNA templates. Because the PNA oligomers bind to different sites than those to which the oligonucleotide primers bind, the PNA annealing does not interfere with primer annealing.

15 Upon subsequent warming to the polymerization temperature, the primers are extended by a polymerase. This extension of the primer results in displacement of the one or more PNA oligomers, allowing the synthesis of an extension product
20 through the region to which the one or more PNA oligomers were bound. This displacement of the one or more PNA oligomers during extension of the primer is presumed to result from displacement of the PNA oligomer by the primer extension product, possibly
25 augmented by partial thermal denaturation of the DNA/PNA complex.

The PNAs are synthesized by adaptation of standard peptide synthesis procedures, either in solution or on a solid phase. The synthesis of PNAs
30 is described in Science 254, 1497 (1991); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 9677 (1992); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 1895 (1992); J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm. 800 (1993); Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 90, 1667 (1993); Intercept Ltd. 325 (1992); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114, 9677 (1992);
35 Nucleic Acids Res. 21, 197 (1993); J. Chem. Soc.

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- 16 -

Chem. Commun. 518 (1993); Anti-Cancer Drug Design 8, 53 (1993); Nucleic Acids Res. 21, 2103 (1993); Org. Proc. Prep. 25, 457 (1993); CRC Press 363 (1992); J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 800 (1993); J. Am. Chem. Soc. 115, 6477 (1993); Nature 365, 566 (1993); ABRF News Vol. 4, No. 3 (1993); Science 258, 1481 (1992); WO 8-92/20702; and WO 92/20703, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention comprises a method using PNA to enhance the efficiency of the PCR amplification of nucleic acid sequences. If present during PCR amplification, PNA allows fragments of different size to be more effectively and more evenly amplified. Differential amplification is less apparent and as a result the risk of misclassification is greatly reduced. In addition, fragments of same or similar size are also amplified more effectively.

The one or more PNA oligomers are selected such that blocking of the nucleic acid template occurs without halting the PCR reaction. The PNA molecule must anneal to the DNA template before the complementary DNA strand. However, it is preferred that the PNA be sufficiently destabilized at the primer extension temperature to allow the polymerase to dislodge it and extend through to the end of the template.

The term "PNA oligomer" as used herein is defined as a molecule comprised of two or more PNA monomers. Its exact size will depend on many factors, which in turn depend on the ultimate function or use of the PNA oligomer. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the PNA oligomer comprises 5 - 20 PNA monomers, and more preferably 8 - 16 PNA monomer units.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 17 -

Additionally, the sequence of the PNA oligomer is designed to be substantially complementary to a nucleic acid sequence. This means that the one or more PNA oligomers must be sufficiently complementary as to anneal with their respective complementary strands. Therefore, the sequence of PNA oligomer need not reflect the exact sequence of the template. Non-complementary bases or longer sequences can be interspersed in the sequence, provided that the sequence has sufficient complementarity with the sequence of the strand to be amplified to hybridize therewith. Within the context of a preferred embodiment, substantial complementarity of a PNA oligomer designates a situation in which there is not more than two mismatches between the nucleobase sequence of the PNA oligomer and the complementary DNA sequence.

The term "oligonucleotide" as used herein in referring to primers is defined as a molecule comprised of two or more deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides, preferably more than three. Its exact size will depend on many factors, which in turn depend on the ultimate function or use of the oligonucleotide.

The term "primer" as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide, whether occurring naturally as in a purified restriction digest or produced synthetically, which is capable of acting as a point of initiation of synthesis when placed in conditions such that synthesis of a primer extension product which is complementary to a nucleic acid strand is induced, i.e., in the presence of nucleotides and an agent for polymerization, such as a DNA polymerase, and at a suitable temperature and pH. The primer is preferably single-stranded for maximum efficiency in

- 18 -

amplification, but may alternatively be double-stranded. If double-stranded, the primer is first treated to separate its strands before being used to prepare extension products. Preferably, the primer
5 is an oligodeoxyribonucleotide. The primer must be sufficiently long to prime the synthesis of extension products in the presence of the agent for polymerization. The exact lengths of the primers
10 will depend on many factors, including temperature and the source of the primer. For example, depending on the complexity of the target sequence, the oligonucleotide primer typically contains 15-25 or more nucleotides, although it may contain fewer
15 nucleotides. Short primer molecules generally require cooler temperatures to form sufficiently stable complexes with the template.

The primers are selected to be "substantially" complementary to one or both strands of each specific sequence to be amplified. This means that the
20 primers must be sufficiently complementary to anneal with their respective strands. Therefore, the sequence need not reflect the exact sequence of the template. For example, a non-complementary
25 nucleotide fragment may be attached to the 5' end with the remainder of the sequence being complementary to the strand. Alternatively, non-complementary bases or longer sequences can be interspersed in the sequence, provided that the
30 sequence of the strand to be amplified to hybridize therewith and thereby form a template for synthesis of the extension product of the other primer.

As used herein, the terms "restriction endonucleases" and "restriction enzymes" refer to

- 19 -

bacterial enzymes each of which cut double-stranded DNA at or near a specific nucleotide sequence.

As used herein, the term "DNA polymorphism" refers to the condition in which two or more different nucleotide sequences coexist in the same interbreeding population in a DNA sequence.

The present invention is directed to a process for amplifying one or more desired specific nucleic acid sequences suspected of being in a nucleic acid. Because large amounts of a specific sequence may be produced by this process, the present invention may be used for improving the efficiency of cloning DNA or messenger RNA and for amplifying a target sequence to facilitate detection thereof.

In general, the present process involves a chain reaction for producing, in exponential quantities relative to the number of reaction steps involved, at least one specific nucleic acid sequence given that the ends of the required sequence are known in sufficient detail that oligonucleotide primers can be synthesized which will anneal to the ends, and that at least a portion of the sequence different from the ends to which the primers bind is known in sufficient detail that one or more PNA oligomers can be synthesized which will anneal to the sequence. The product of the chain reaction will be a discrete nucleic acid duplex with termini corresponding to the ends of the specific primers employed.

Any source of nucleic acid, in purified or nonpurified form, can be utilized as the starting nucleic acid or acids, provided it is suspected of containing the specific nucleic acid sequence desired. Thus, the process may employ, for example, DNA or RNA, including messenger RNA, which DNA or RNA may be single-stranded or double-stranded. In

- 20 -

addition, a DNA-RNA hybrid which contains one strand of each may be utilized. A mixture of any of these nucleic acids may also be employed, or the nucleic acids produced from a previous amplification reaction herein using the same or different primers may be so utilized. The specific nucleic acid sequence to be amplified may be only a fraction of a larger molecule or can be present initially as a discrete molecule, so that the specific sequence constitutes the entire nucleic acid. It is not necessary that the sequence to be amplified be present initially in a pure form; it may be a minor fraction of a complex mixture, such as a portion of the β -globin gene contained in whole human DNA or a portion of nucleic acid sequence due to a particular microorganism which organism might constitute only a very minor fraction of a particular biological sample. The starting nucleic acid may contain more than one desired specific nucleic acid sequence which may be the same or different. Therefore, the present process is useful not only for producing large amounts of one specific nucleic acid sequence, but also for amplifying simultaneously more than one different specific nucleic acid sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules.

The nucleic acid or acids may be obtained from any source, for example, from plasmids such as pBR322, from cloned DNA or RNA, or from natural DNA or RNA from any source, including bacteria, yeast, viruses, and higher organisms, such as plants or animals. DNA or RNA may be extracted from blood or tissue material, such as chorionic villi or amniotic cells, by a variety of techniques such as that described by Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 21 -

Laboratory Manual, (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1982), pp. 280-281.

Any specific nucleic acid sequence can be produced by the present process. It is only
5 necessary that a sufficient number of bases at both ends of the sequence and at some point intermediate to the two ends of the sequence be known in sufficient detail so that two oligonucleotide primers and one or more PNA oligomers can be prepared which
10 will anneal to the strands of the desired sequence and at relative positions along the sequence such that an extension product synthesized from one primer, when it is separated from its template (complement), can serve as a template for extension
15 of the other primer into a nucleic acid of defined length. The greater the knowledge about the bases at both ends of the sequence and at the intermediate point, the greater can be the specificity of the primers and the PNA oligomers for the target nucleic
20 acid sequence, and thus the greater the efficiency of the process.

It will be understood that the word oligonucleotide primer and PNA oligomer as used hereinafter may refer to more than one
25 oligonucleotide primer or PNA oligomer, particularly in the case where there is some ambiguity in the information regarding the terminal sequences or intermediate sequence of the fragment to be amplified. For instance, in the case where a nucleic
30 acid sequence is inferred from protein sequence information a collection of primers and oligomers containing sequences representing all possible codon variations based on degeneracy of the genetic code will be used for each strand.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 22 -

The oligonucleotide primers may be prepared using any suitable method, such as, for example, the phosphotriester and phosphodiester methods described above, or automated embodiments thereof. In one such automated embodiment, diethylphosphoramidites are used as starting materials and may be synthesized as described by Beaucage et al., Tetrahedron Letters 22, 1859-1862 (1981). One method for synthesizing oligonucleotides on a modified solid support is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,458,066. It is also possible to use a primer which has been isolated from a biological source, such as a restriction endonuclease digest.

The specific nucleic acid sequence is produced by using the nucleic acid containing that sequence as a template. If the nucleic acid contains two strands, it is necessary to separate the strands of the nucleic acid before it can be used as the template, either as a separate step or simultaneously with the synthesis of the primer extension products. This strand separation can be accomplished by any suitable denaturing method including physical, chemical or enzymatic means. One physical method of separating the strands of the nucleic acid involves heating the nucleic acid until it is completely (> 99%) denatured. Typical heat denaturation may involve temperature ranging from about 80° to 100° C for times ranging from an instantaneous period of time to 10 minutes. Strand separation may also be induced by an enzyme from the class of enzymes known as helicases or the enzyme RecA, which has helicase activity and is known, in the presence of riboATP, to denature DNA. The reaction conditions suitable for separating the strands of nucleic acids with helicases are described by Cold Spring Harbor

- 23 -

Symposia on Quantitative Biology, Vol. XLIII "DNA: Replication and Recombination" (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1978), B. Kuhn et al., "DNA Helicases", pp. 63-67, and techniques for using RecA are reviewed in C. Radding, Ann. Rev. Genetics, 16:405-37 (1982).

Preferably, a molar excess, usually about 10^{14} :1 primer:template of the two oligonucleotide primers is added to the buffer containing the separated template strands. It is understood, however, that the amount of complementary strand may not be known if the process herein is used for diagnostic applications, so that the amount of primer relative to the amount of complementary strand cannot be determined with certainty. As a practical matter, however, the amount of primer added will generally be in molar excess over the amount of complementary strand (template) when the sequence to be amplified is contained in a mixture of complicated long-chain nucleic acid strands. A large molar excess is preferred to improve the efficiency of the process.

If the original nucleic acid containing the sequence to be amplified is single-stranded, its complement is synthesized by adding one or two oligonucleotide primers thereto. If an appropriate single primer is added, a primer extension product is synthesized in the presence of the primer, an agent for polymerization and the four nucleotides described below. The product will be partially complementary to the single-stranded nucleic acid and will anneal with the nucleic acid strand to form a duplex of unequal length strands which may then be separated into single strands as described above to produce two single separated complementary strands. Alternatively, two appropriate primers may be added

- 24 -

to the single-stranded nucleic acid and the reaction carried out.

If the original nucleic acid constitutes the sequence to be amplified, the primer extension products produced will be completely complementary to the strands of the original nucleic acid and will anneal therewith to form a duplex of equal length strands to be separated into single-stranded molecules.

10 Preferably, a molar excess, usually about 10^{14} :1 primer:template of the PNA oligomer is added to the buffer containing the template. It is understood, however, that the amount of complementary strand may not be known if the process herein is used for
15 diagnostic applications, so that the amount of PNA oligomer relative to the amount of complementary strand cannot be determined with certainty. As a practical matter, however, the amount of PNA oligomer added will generally be in molar excess over the
20 amount of complementary strand (template) when the sequence to be amplified is contained in a mixture of complicated long-chain nucleic acid strands. A large molar excess is preferred to improve the efficiency of the process.

25 When the complementary strands of the nucleic acid or acids are separated, whether the nucleic acid was originally double or single-stranded, the strands are ready to be used as a template for the synthesis of additional nucleic acid strands. This synthesis
30 can be performed using any suitable method. Generally it occurs in a buffered aqueous solution, preferably at a pH of 7-9, most preferably about 8.

The deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates dATP, dCTP, dGTP and TTP are also added to the synthesis
35 mixture in adequate amounts and the resulting

- 25 -

solution is heated to about 90° - 100° C. for from an instantaneous period of time to 10 minutes, preferably from 1 to 4 minutes. After this heating period the solution is allowed to cool to from 40° - 80° C, which is preferable for the primer hybridization. To the cooled mixture is added an agent for polymerization, and the reaction is allowed to occur under conditions known in the art. This synthesis reaction may occur at from room temperature up to a temperature above which the agent for polymerization no longer functions efficiently. Thus, for example, if heat-stable DNA polymerase is used as the agent for polymerization, the temperature is generally no greater than about 72° C.

The agent for polymerization may be any compound or system which will function to accomplish the synthesis of primer extension products, including enzymes. Suitable enzymes for this purpose include, for example, Taq polymerase, AMPLITAQ DNA polymerase (available from Perkin Elmer-Cetus), E. coli DNA polymerase I, Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA polymerase I, T4 DNA polymerase, other available DNA polymerases, reverse transcriptase, and other enzymes, including heat-stable enzymes, which will facilitate combination of the nucleotides in the proper manner to form the primer extension products which are complementary to each nucleic acid strand. Generally, the synthesis will be initiated at the 3' end of each primer and proceed in the 5' to 3' direction along the template strand, until synthesis terminates, producing molecules of different lengths. There may be agents, however, which initiate synthesis at the 5' end and proceed in the other direction, using the same process as described above.

- 26 -

The newly synthesized strand and its complementary nucleic acid strand form a double-stranded molecule which is used in the succeeding steps of the process. In the next step, the strands
5 of the double-stranded molecule are separated using any of the procedures described above to provide single-stranded molecules.

New nucleic acid is synthesized on the single-stranded molecules. Additional agent for
10 polymerization, nucleotides, PNA oligomers, and oligonucleotide primers may be added, if necessary, for the reaction to proceed under the conditions prescribed above. Again, the synthesis will be initiated at one end of the oligonucleotide primer
15 and will proceed along the single strands of the template to produce additional nucleic acid. After this step, half of the extension product will consist of the specific nucleic acid sequence bounded by the two primers.

20 The steps of strand separation, PNA oligomer annealing, oligonucleotide primer annealing, and extension product synthesis can be repeated as often as needed to produce the desired quantity of the desired nucleic acid sequence. The amount of the
25 nucleic acid sequence produced will accumulate in an exponential fashion.

When it is desired to produce more than one nucleic acid sequence from the first nucleic acid or mixture of nucleic acids, the appropriate number of
30 different oligonucleotide primers and PNA oligomers are utilized. For example, if two different specific nucleic acid sequences are to be produced, four primers and two or more PNA oligomers are utilized. Two of the primers are specific for one of the
35 nucleic acid sequences and the other two primers are

- 27 -

specific for the second nucleic acid sequence. At least one of the PNA oligomers is specific for each nucleic acid sequence. In this manner, each of the two different specific sequences can be produced exponentially by the present process.

The present invention can be performed in a step-wise fashion, where after each step new reagents are added, or simultaneously, where all reagents are added at the initial step, or partially step-wise and partially simultaneous, where fresh reagent is added after a given number of steps. If a method of strand separation, such as heat, is employed which will inactivate the agent for polymerization, as in the case of a heat-labile enzyme, then it is necessary to replenish the agent for polymerization after every strand separation step. The simultaneous method may be utilized when a number of purified components, including an enzymatic means such as helicase, is used for the strand separation step. In the simultaneous procedure, the reaction mixture may contain, in addition to the nucleic acid strand(s) containing the desired sequence, the strand-separating enzyme (e.g., helicase), an appropriate energy source for the strand-separating enzyme, such as ATP, the four nucleotides, the oligonucleotide primers in molar excess, the PNA oligomers in molar excess, and the inducing agent, e.g., Taq polymerase or the Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA polymerase I. If heat is used for denaturation in a simultaneous process, a heat-stable inducing agent such as a thermostable polymerase may be employed which will operate at an elevated temperature, preferably 65° - 80° C, depending on the inducing agent, at which temperature the nucleic acid will consist of single and double strands in equilibrium. The upper

- 28 -

temperature will depend on the temperature at which the enzyme will degrade or the temperature above which an insufficient level of primer hybridization will occur. Each step of the process will occur sequentially, notwithstanding the initial presence of all the reagents. Additional materials may be added as necessary. After the appropriate length of time has passed to produce the desired amount of the specific nucleic acid sequence, the reaction may be halted by inactivating the enzymes in any known manner or by separating the components of the reaction.

The process of the present invention may be conducted continuously. In one embodiment of an automated process, the reaction may be cycled through a denaturing region, a PNA oligomer reagent addition region, an oligonucleotide primer reagent addition region, and a reaction region. In another embodiment, the enzyme used for the synthesis of primer extension products can be immobilized in a column. The other reaction components can be continuously circulated by a pump through the column and a heating coil in series; thus the nucleic acids produced can be repeatedly denatured without inactivating the enzyme.

The steps of this process can be repeated indefinitely, being limited only by the amount of the oligonucleotide primers, the one or more PNA oligomers, the agent for polymerization and nucleotides present. For detection, the number of cycles used is that required to produce a detectable amount, an amount which will depend, e.g., on the nature of the sample. For example, if the sample is pure, fewer cycles may be required than if it is a

- 29 -

complex mixture. If the sample is human genomic DNA, preferably the number of cycles is from about 10-30.

The amount of original nucleic acid remains constant in the entire process, because it is not replicated. The amount of the long products increases linearly because they are produced only from the original nucleic acid. The amount of the specific sequence increases exponentially. Thus, the specific sequence will become the predominant species.

When a single-stranded nucleic acid is utilized as the template, only one long product is formed per cycle.

The method herein may be utilized to clone a particular nucleic acid sequence for insertion into a suitable expression vector. The vector may then be used to transform an appropriate host organism to produce the gene product of the sequence by standard method of recombinant DNA technology.

The amplification process herein may yield a mixture of nucleic acids, resulting from the original template nucleic acid, the expected target amplified products, and various background non-target products. The amplified product can also be a mixture, if the original template DNA contains multiple target sequences, such as in a heterozygous diploid genome or when there is a family of related genes.

The primers herein may be modified to assist the rapid and specific cloning of the mixture of DNAs produced by the amplification reaction. In such modification the same or different restriction sites are incorporated at the 5' ends of the primers to result in restriction sites at the two ends of the amplified product. When cut with the appropriate enzymes, the amplified product can then be easily

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 30 -

inserted into plasmid or viral vectors and cloned. This cloning allows the analysis or expression of individual amplified products, not a mixture.

Although the same restriction site can be used
5 for both primers, the use of different sites allows the insertion of the product into the vector with a specific orientation and suppresses multiple insertions as well as insertions arising from
10 amplifications based on only one of the two primers. The specific orientation is useful when cloning into single strand sequencing vectors, when single strand hybridization probes are used, or when the cloned product is being expressed.

One method to prepare the primers is to choose a
15 primer sequence which differs minimally from the target sequence. Regions in which each of the primers is to be located are screened for homology to restriction sites appropriate to the desired vector. For example, the target sequence "CAGTATCCGA . . ."
20 differs by only one base from one containing a BamHI site. A primer sequence is chosen to match the target exactly at its 3' end, and to contain the altered sequence and restriction site near its 5' end (for example, "CAGgATCCGA . . .", where the lower
25 case letter symbolizes a mismatch with the target sequence). This minimally altered sequence will not interfere with the ability of the primer to hybridize to the original target sequence and to initiate polymerization. After the first amplification cycle
30 the primer is copied, becomes the target, and matches exactly with new primers. After the amplification process, the products are cleaved with the appropriate restriction enzymes, optionally separated from inhibitors of ligation, such as the nucleoside
35 triphosphates and salts, by passing over a desalting

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 31 -

column or molecular weight chromatography column, and inserted by ligation into a cloning vector such as bacteriophage M13. The gene may then be sequenced and/or expressed using well known techniques.

5 The second method for preparing the primers involves taking the 3' end of the primers from the target sequence and adding the desired restriction site(s) to the 5' end of the primer. For the above example, a HindIII site could be added to make the
10 sequence "cgaagcttCAGTATCCGA . . .", where lower case letters are as described above. The added bases would not contribute to the hybridization in the first cycle of amplification, but would match in subsequent cycles. The final amplified products are
15 then cut with one or more restriction enzymes and cloned and expressed as described above. The gene being amplified may be, for example, human beta-hemoglobin or the human HLA DQ, DR or DP-alpha and -beta genes.

20 In addition, the process herein can be used for in vitro mutagenesis. The oligodeoxyribonucleotide primers need not be exactly complementary to the DNA sequence which is being amplified. It is only necessary that they be able to hybridize to the
25 sequence sufficiently well to be extended by the polymerase enzyme or by whatever other inducing agent is employed. The product of a polymerase chain reaction wherein the primers employed are not exactly complementary to the original template will contain
30 the sequence of the primer rather than the template, thereby introducing an in vitro mutation. In further cycles, this mutation will be amplified with undiminished efficiency because no further mispaired primings are required. The mutant thus produced may
35 be inserted into an appropriate vector by standard

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 32 -

molecular biological techniques and might confer mutant properties on this vector such as the potential for production of an altered protein.

5 The process of making an altered DNA sequence as described above could be repeated on the altered DNA using different primers so as to induce further sequence changes. In this way a series of mutated sequences could gradually be produced wherein each new addition to the series could differ from the last
10 in a minor way, but from the original DNA source sequence in an increasingly major way. In this manner changes could be made ultimately which were not feasible in a single step due to the inability of a very seriously mismatched primer to function.

15 In addition, the primer can contain as part of its sequence a non-complementary sequence, provided that a sufficient amount of the primer contains a sequence which is complementary to the strand to be amplified. For example, a nucleotide sequence which
20 is not complementary to the template sequence (such as, e.g., a promoter, linker, coding sequence, etc.) may be attached at the 5' end of one or both of the primers, and thereby appended to the product of the amplification process. After the extension primer is
25 added, sufficient cycles are run to achieve the desired amount of new template containing the non-complementary nucleotide insert. This allows production of large quantities of the combined fragments in a relatively short period of time (e.g.,
30 two hours or less) using a simple technique.

If restriction site linkers are incorporated into the primers, then the amplified double-stranded products can be digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and ligated directly into a
35 vector for rapid cloning and sequencing. The plaques

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 33 -

containing the specific amplified target sequences can be identified by hybridizing plaque lift filters with a probe specific for the target sequence.

The method herein may also be used to enable
5 detection and/or characterization of specific nucleic acid sequences associated with infectious diseases, genetic disorders or cellular disorders such as cancer, e.g., oncogenes. Amplification is useful when the amount of nucleic acid available for
10 analysis is very small, as, for example, in the prenatal diagnosis of sickle cell anemia using DNA obtained from fetal cells or chorionic villi. Amplification is particularly useful if such an analysis is to be done on a small sample using non-
15 radioactive detection techniques which may be inherently insensitive, or where radioactive techniques are being employed but where rapid detection is desirable.

For purposes of this invention genetic diseases
20 may include specific deletions and/or mutations in genomic DNA from any organism, such as, e.g., sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, alpha-thalassemia, beta-thalassemia, and the like. Sickle cell anemia can be readily detected via a RFLP-like analysis
25 following amplification of the appropriate DNA sequence by the present method. Alpha-thalassemia can be detected by the absence of a sequence, and beta-thalassemia can be detected by the presence of a polymorphic restriction site closely linked to a
30 mutation which causes the disease.

All of these genetic diseases may be detected by amplifying the appropriate sequence and analyzing it. In such a process, for example, a small sample of DNA from biological material, e.g., amniotic fluid or
35 chorionic villi containing a very low level of the

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 34 -

desired sequence is amplified, cut with a restriction enzyme, and analyzed.

In another embodiment a small sample of DNA may be amplified to a convenient level and then a further cycle of extension reactions performed wherein nucleotide derivatives which are readily detectable (such as ³²P-labeled or biotin-labeled nucleoside triphosphates) are incorporated directly into the final DNA product, which may be analyzed by restriction and electrophoretic separation or any other appropriate method.

In a further embodiment, the nucleic acid may be exposed to a particular restriction endonuclease prior to amplification. Since a sequence which has been cut cannot be amplified, the appearance of an amplified fragment, despite prior restriction of the DNA sample, implies the absence of a site for the endonuclease within the amplified sequence. The presence or absence of an amplified sequence can be detected by an appropriate method.

In addition to detecting infectious diseases and pathological abnormalities in the genome of organisms, the process herein can also be used to detect DNA polymorphisms.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid sequence which is to be amplified contains at least one sequence portion which is substantially repeated at least once within the nucleic acid sequence. This substantial repetition encompasses both repetition of identical sequence portions and repetition of nearly-identical sequence portions. Nearly-identical portions are those portions which have 80% or greater sequence homology in a given region.

- 35 -

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the PNA oligomer forms a duplex with a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of interest, which duplex has a melting temperature within the range of 70° - 80° C, preferably 74° - 78° C. If the nucleic acid sequence of interest contains a sequence portion which is substantially repeated, then, in a preferred embodiment, the PNA oligomer may be a mixture of several PNA oligomers, each of which is substantially complementary to one or more of the identical or nearly-identical sequence portions.

In still another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the PNA oligomer may be a pair of PNA oligomers, at least a portion of the sequence of each being complementary to the other member of the pair.

Other features of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following descriptions of exemplary embodiments which are given for illustration of the invention and are not intended to be limiting thereof.

The PNA H-CCT(G/T)CCGGTGGTC(C/T)TC-NH₂, a composite of four PNA oligomers, was synthesized and provided by Biosearch Division of PerSeptive Biosystems. Bedford, MA. Oligonucleotide primers used in the PCR reactions were synthesized by Research Genetics (Huntsville, AL). The sequences of the primers were 5'-GAAACTGGCCTCCAAACACTCCCCGCCG-3' (forward primer), and 5'-GTCTTGTTGGAGATGCACGTGCCCCCTTGC-3' (reverse primer). The forward primer was end-labeled with T4 polynucleotide kinase and γ -³²P-ATP.

DNA was extracted from EDTA anticoagulated whole blood using a PureGene DNA Isolation Kit (Gentra Systems, Minneapolis, MN). Purified DNA from cell

- 36 -

line K562 was purchased from Promega Corporation (Madison, WI).

- Amplification of the D1S80 locus was carried out in a total volume of 12.5 μ l using 5ng of genomic DNA. Each reaction contained 0.75 μ M of each primer, 250 μ M each of dCTP, dATP, dGTP, and TTP, and 1X Stratagene buffer (10mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.8], 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, and 0.01% (w/v) gelatin, and other stabilizers not specified). The PCR reactions were overlaid with 1 drop of mineral oil prior to addition of 0.5 units of Stratagene Taq polymerase (La Jolla, CA), the reaction mixtures were heated to 95° C for 4-10 minutes in a GTC-2 Genetic Thermal Cycler (Precision Scientific, Chicago, IL). Subsequently, 5 cycles were carried out each consisting of 95° C for 1.25 minutes for denaturation, 67° C for 30 seconds to allow primer annealing, and 4 minutes at 72° - 76° C for primer extension, followed by 25 cycles each consisting of 95° C for 1.25 minutes, 66° C for 30 seconds, and 72° - 76° C for 4 minutes. The final extension was carried out for an additional 5 minutes.

Electrophoresis of the amplified DNA was carried out on 5% Long Ranger denaturing gel (J.T. Baker) at 1000 V for 3.5 hr. Following electrophoresis, the polyacrylamide gels were dried using a Savant Slab Gel Dryer (Savant, Inc.). The amplification products were visualized by autoradiography using Kodak XAR5 film and Biotech L-Plus intensifying screens (Fisher Scientific).

Figure 5 is an autoradiograph illustrating the results of the polymerase chain reaction obtained in the absence of PNA oligomers and in the presence of varying amounts of PNA oligomers. Lane 1 represents the reaction detailed above run in the absence of the

- 37 -

four PNA oligomers. Lanes 2 to 5 represent the above reaction run in the presence of the four PNA oligomers at concentrations of 0.9 μM , 1.2 μM , 1.5 μM , and 1.8 μM , respectively. As is evidenced in the autoradiograph, in the absence of PNA oligomers (Lane 1), differential amplification does occur. The smaller allele, located at the bottom half of Lane 1 of the autoradiograph, is much more strongly represented relative to the larger allele found in the top half of Lane 1. This differential amplification can result in an erroneous analysis of the sample. In contrast, Lanes 2 to 5, which utilize different concentrations of the PNA oligomers, evidence a much reduced differential amplification.

To evaluate the general application of PNA for enhancing PCR at the D1S80 locus, 4 DNA specimens from routine paternity casework were randomly selected. Each was amplified with PNA (1.5 μM) and without PNA. All samples were prepared together from the same master mix of reagents and cycled together in the same thermal cycler. Primer extension was carried out at 76°C. The results are shown in figure 6. Lanes 1, 3, 5, and 7 represent polymerase chain reaction run in the presence of PNA, while Lanes 2, 4, 6, and 8 represent experiments run in the absence of PNA. Each DNA specimen run with PNA demonstrated enhanced amplification, particularly of the larger allele.

A PNA can be designed to be shorter than the repeat so as to intentionally create gaps and allow read through by the polymerase. A shortened PNA might be useful for enhancing the amplification of loci consisting of conserved repeats.

The foregoing description of preferred embodiments of the invention has been presented for

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 38 -

purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto.

- 39 -

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A process for amplifying a nucleic acid
2 sequence of interest in a sample containing at
3 least one nucleic acid, comprising the steps of:
4 treating the sample with at least one
5 PNA oligomer which binds within the nucleic acid
6 sequence to be amplified; and
7 polymerizing a nucleic acid sequence
8 which is complementary to the nucleic acid
9 sequence of interest.
- 1 2. The process according to claim 1,
2 further comprising the steps of:
3 after said step of treating, annealing
4 the at least one PNA oligomer to said nucleic acid
5 sequence of interest;
6 subsequently annealing the at least one
7 oligonucleotide primer to said nucleic acid
8 sequence of interest; and
9 wherein said step of polymerizing
10 further comprises extending the oligonucleotide
11 primer so as to synthesize an extension product
12 employing said nucleic acid sequence of interest
13 as a template, such that the at least one PNA
14 oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid
15 sequence of interest during synthesis of the
16 extension product.
- 1 3. The process according to claim 2,
2 wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is substantially
4 repeated at least once within the nucleic acid
5 sequence of interest.
- 1 4. The process according to claim 3,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 mixture of several PNA oligomers, each of which is
4 substantially complementary to said sequence portion.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 40 -

1 5. The process according to claim 2,
2 wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is repeated at
4 least once within the nucleic acid sequence of
5 interest.

1 6. The process according to claim 2,
2 wherein during the step of annealing the at least
3 one PNA oligomer, said at least one PNA oligomer
4 forms a duplex with a portion of the nucleic acid
5 sequence of interest, said duplex having a melting
6 temperature within the range of 70° to 80° C.

1 7. The process according to claim 6,
2 wherein said duplex has a melting temperature
3 within the range of 74° to 78° C.

1 8. The process according to claim 2,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 pair of PNA oligomers, at least a portion of the
4 sequence of each of said pair being complementary
5 to the other.

1 9. The process according to claim 2,
2 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 PNA polymer containing 5 to 20 PNA monomers.

1 10. The process according to claim 9,
2 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 PNA polymer containing 8 to 16 PNA monomers.

1 11. A method of amplifying a nucleic
2 acid sequence of interest in a sample containing
3 at least one nucleic acid, comprising:

- 4 (a) treating the sample with
5 i) an agent for polymerization,
6 ii) at least one oligonucleotide
7 primer which binds to a strand
8 of each different nucleic acid
9 sequence of interest,

- 41 -

- 10 iii) at least one PNA oligomer
11 which is substantially
12 complementary to a portion of
13 and which binds within the
14 nucleic acid sequence of
15 interest at a position
16 different from the position at
17 which the oligonucleotide
18 primer binds, and
19 iv) four different nucleoside
20 triphosphates, forming a first
21 mixture;
- 22 (b) heating the first mixture to within
23 a first temperature range so as to denature the
24 nucleic acid and to separate any of the at least
25 one oligonucleotide primer and any of the at least
26 one PNA oligomer which is bound to the nucleic
27 acid, forming a second mixture;
- 28 (c) cooling the second mixture to
29 within a second temperature range at which the at
30 least one PNA oligomer binds to the nucleic acid
31 sequence of interest, forming a third mixture;
- 32 (d) bringing the third mixture to
33 within a third temperature range at which the at
34 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the
35 nucleic acid sequence of interest and at which an
36 extension product is synthesized from the
37 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, provided
38 the nucleic acid sequence of interest is present,
39 said synthesis employing the nucleic acid as a
40 template, and whereby the at least one PNA
41 oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid
42 sequence of interest during said synthesis.

- 42 -

1 12. The method according to claim 11,
2 comprising repeating steps (b), (c), and (d) at
3 least one time.

1 13. The method according to claim 11,
2 further comprising the step of
3 (e) treating the product of step (d)
4 under denaturing conditions to separate the
5 extension product from said template.

1 14. The method according to claim 13,
2 further comprising the step of
3 (f) detecting the presence of any of
4 said nucleic acid sequence of interest.

1 15. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein the nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is substantially
4 repeated at least once within the nucleic acid
5 sequence of interest.

1 16. The method according to claim 15,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 mixture of several PNA oligomers, each of which is
4 substantially complementary to said sequence
5 portion.

1 17. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is repeated at
4 least once within the nucleic acid sequence of
5 interest.

1 18. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein during step (c) the at least one PNA
3 oligomer forms a duplex with a portion of the
4 nucleic acid sequence of interest, said duplex
5 having a melting temperature within the range of
6 70° to 80° C.

- 43 -

1 19. The method according to claim 18,
2 wherein said duplex has a melting temperature
3 within the range of 74° to 78° C.

1 20. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 pair of PNA oligomers, at least a portion of the
4 sequence of each of said pair being complementary
5 to the other.

 21. The method according to claim 11,
 wherein the first temperature range is a range of
 80° to 100° C.

1 22. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 70° to 80° C.

1 23. The method according to claim 22,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 72° to 78° C.

1 24. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein the third temperature range is a range of
3 40° to 80° C.

1 25. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 PNA polymer containing 5 to 20 PNA monomers.

 26. The method according to claim 25,
 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
 PNA polymer containing 8 to 16 PNA monomers.

1 27. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein, while performing steps (c) and (d), the
3 temperature is continuously varied.

1 28. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein, during each of steps (c) and (d), the
3 temperature is maintained at a substantially
4 constant value for an interval of time.

1 29. The method according to claim 11,
2 wherein step (d) comprises the steps of:

- 44 -

3 (d1) bringing the third mixture to
4 within a fourth temperature range which is within
5 said third temperature range and at which the at
6 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the
7 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a
8 fourth mixture;

9 (d2) heating the fourth mixture to
10 within a fifth temperature range which is within
11 said third temperature range and at which said
12 extension product is synthesized from the
13 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, whereby the
14 at least one PNA oligomer is displaced from the
15 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a fifth
16 mixture.

1 30. The method according to claim 29,
2 comprising repeating steps (b), (c), and (d) at
3 least one time.

1 31. The method according to claim 29,
2 further comprising the step of
3 (e) treating the product of step (d)
4 under denaturing conditions to separate the
5 extension product from said template.

1 32. The method according to claim 31,
2 further comprising the step of
3 (f) detecting the presence of any of
4 said nucleic acid sequence of interest.

1 33. The method according to claim 29,
2 wherein the first temperature range is a range of
3 80° to 100° C.

1 34. The method according to claim 29,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 70° to 80° C.

1 35. The method according to claim 34,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 72° to 78° C.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 45 -

1 36. The method according to claim 29,
2 wherein the fourth temperature range is a range of
3 40° to 72° C.

1 37. The method according to claim 29,
2 wherein the fifth temperature range is a range of
3 60° to 80° C.

1 38. A kit for detecting at least one nucleic
2 acid sequence of interest in a sample, comprising:

3 (a) a container containing at least one
4 oligonucleotide primer for each strand of each
5 nucleic acid sequence of interest, each of said at
6 least one oligonucleotide primer being
7 substantially complementary to a strand of each
8 nucleic acid sequence of interest;

9 (b) a container containing at least one
10 PNA oligomer which is substantially complementary
11 to a portion of and which binds within each
12 nucleic acid sequence of interest at a position
13 different from the position at which the at least
14 one oligonucleotide primer binds; and

15 (c) a container containing each of four
16 different nucleoside triphosphates.

1 39. The kit according to claim 38, further
2 comprising:

3 (d) a container containing an agent for
4 polymerization.

1 40. The kit according to claim 38 wherein
2 said nucleic acid of interest includes a sequence
3 portion which is substantially repeated at least
4 once within the nucleic acid sequence of interest.

1 41. The kit according to claim 40, wherein
2 the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a mixture
3 of several PNA oligomers, each of which is
4 substantially complementary to said sequence
5 portion.

- 46 -

1 42. The kit according to claim 38 wherein
2 said nucleic acid sequence of interest includes a
3 sequence portion which is repeated at least once
4 within the nucleic acid sequence of interest.

1 43. The kit according to claim 38, wherein
2 the at least one PNA oligomer forms a duplex with
3 a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of
4 interest, said duplex having a melting temperature
5 within the range of 70° to 80° C.

1 44. The kit according to claim 43, wherein
2 said duplex has a melting temperature within the
3 range of 74° to 78° C.

1 45. The kit according to claim 38, wherein
2 the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a pair of
3 PNA oligomers, at least a portion of the sequence
4 of each of said pair being complementary to the
5 other.

1 46. The kit according to claim 38, wherein
2 said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a PNA
3 polymer containing 5 to 20 PNA monomers.

1 47. The kit according to claim 46, wherein
2 said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a PNA
3 polymer containing 8 to 16 PNA monomers.

1 48. A process for cloning into a vector a
2 nucleic acid sequence of interest in a sample
3 containing at least one nucleic acid, comprising:

- 4 (a) treating the sample with
5 i) an agent for polymerization,
6 ii) at least one oligonucleotide
7 primer containing a
8 restriction site at its 5' end
9 and which is substantially
10 complementary to and binds to
11 a strand of each different

- 47 -

12 nucleic acid sequence of
13 interest,
14 iii) at least one PNA oligomer
15 which is substantially
16 complementary to a portion of
17 and which binds within the
18 nucleic acid sequence of
19 interest at a position
20 different from the position at
21 which the oligonucleotide
22 primer binds, and
23 iv) four different nucleoside
24 triphosphates, forming a first
25 mixture;
26 (b) heating the first mixture to within
27 a first temperature range so as to denature the
28 nucleic acid and to separate any of the at least
29 one oligonucleotide primer and any of the at least
30 one PNA oligomer which is bound to the nucleic
31 acid, forming a second mixture;
32 (c) cooling the second mixture to
33 within a second temperature range at which the at
34 least one PNA oligomer binds to the nucleic acid,
35 forming a third mixture;
36 (d) bringing the third mixture to
37 within a third temperature range at which the at
38 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the
39 nucleic acid sequence of interest and at which an
40 extension product is synthesized from the
41 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, provided
42 the nucleic acid sequence of interest is present,
43 said synthesis employing the nucleic acid as a
44 template, and whereby the at least one PNA
45 oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid
46 sequence of interest during said synthesis

- 48 -

47 (e) adding to the product of step (d) a
48 restriction enzyme which cleaves at said
49 restriction site to thereby obtain cleaved
50 products; and

51 (f) ligating the cleaved products into
52 at least one cloning vector.

1 49. The process according to claim 48,
2 comprising repeating steps (b), (c), and (d) at
3 least one time.

1 50. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is substantially
4 repeated at least once within the nucleic acid
5 sequence of interest.

1 51. The process according to claim 50,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 mixture of several PNA oligomers, each of which is
4 substantially complementary to said sequence
5 portion.

1 52. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest
3 includes a sequence portion which is repeated at
4 least once within the nucleic acid sequence of
5 interest.

1 53. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein during step (c) the at least one PNA
3 oligomer forms a duplex with a portion of the
4 nucleic acid sequence of interest, said duplex
5 having a melting temperature within the range of
6 70° to 80° C.

1 54. The process according to claim 53,
2 wherein said duplex has a melting temperature
3 within the range of 74° to 78° C.

1 55. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein the at least one PNA oligomer comprises a

- 49 -

3 pair of PNA oligomers, at least a portion of the
4 sequence of each of said pair being complementary
5 to the other.

1 56. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein the first temperature range is a range of
3 80° to 100° C.

1 57. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 70° to 80° C.

1 58. The process according to claim 57,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 72° to 78° C.

1 59. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein the third temperature range is a range of
3 40° to 80° C.

1 60. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 PNA polymer containing 5 to 20 PNA monomers.

1 61. The process according to claim 60,
2 wherein said at least one PNA oligomer comprises a
3 PNA polymer containing 8 to 16 PNA monomers.

1 62. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein, while performing steps (c) and (d), the
3 temperature is continuously varied.

1 63. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein, during each of steps (c) and (d), the
3 temperature is maintained at a substantially
4 constant value for an interval of time.

1 64. The process according to claim 48,
2 wherein step (d) comprises the steps of:

3 (d1) bringing the third mixture to
4 within a fourth temperature range which is within
5 said third temperature range and at which the at
6 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 50 -

7 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a
8 fourth mixture;
9 (d2) heating the fourth mixture to
10 within a fifth temperature range which is within
11 said third temperature range and at which said
12 extension product is synthesized from the
13 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, whereby at
14 least one PNA oligomer is displaced from the
15 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a fifth
16 mixture.

1 65. The process according to claim 64,
2 wherein the first temperature range is a range of
3 80° to 100° C.

1 66. The process according to claim 64,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 70° to 80° C.

1 67. The process according to claim 66,
2 wherein the second temperature range is a range of
3 72° to 78° C.

1 68. The process according to claim 64,
2 wherein the fourth temperature range is a range of
3 40° to 72° C.

1 69. The process according to claim 64,
2 wherein the fifth temperature range is a range of
3 60° to 80° C.

1 70. An amplified nucleic acid sequence of
2 interest produced by a process comprising the
3 steps of:

- 4 (a) treating the sample with
5 i) an agent for polymerization,
6 ii) at least one oligonucleotide
7 primer which binds to a strand
8 of each nucleic acid sequence
9 of interest,

- 51 -

10 iii) at least one PNA oligomer
11 which is substantially
12 complementary to a portion of
13 and which binds within the
14 nucleic acid sequence of
15 interest at a position
16 different from the position at
17 which the at least one
18 oligonucleotide primer binds,
19 and
20 iv) four different nucleoside
21 triphosphates, forming a first
22 mixture;

23 (b) heating the first mixture to within
24 a first temperature range so as to denature the
25 nucleic acid and to separate any of the at least
26 one oligonucleotide primer and any of the at least
27 one PNA oligomer which is bound to the nucleic
28 acid, forming a second mixture;

29 (c) cooling the second mixture to within
30 a second temperature range at which the at least
31 one PNA oligomer binds to the nucleic acid
32 sequence of interest, forming a third mixture;

33 (d) bringing the third mixture to
34 within a third temperature range at which the at
35 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the
36 nucleic acid sequence of interest and at which an
37 extension product is synthesized from the
38 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, provided
39 the nucleic acid sequence of interest is present,
40 said synthesis employing the nucleic acid as a
41 template, and whereby the at least one PNA
42 oligomer is displaced from the nucleic acid
43 sequence of interest during said synthesis.

- 52 -

- 1 71. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, comprising repeating steps
3 (b), (c), and (d) at least one time.
- 1 72. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, further comprising the step
3 of (e) treating the product of step (d)
4 under denaturing conditions to separate the
5 extension product from said template.
- 1 73. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 72, further comprising the step
3 of (f) detecting the nucleic acid sequence
4 of interest.
- 1 74. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein said nucleic acid
3 sequence of interest includes a sequence portion
4 which is substantially repeated at least once
5 within the nucleic acid sequence of interest.
- 1 75. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 74, wherein the at least one
3 PNA oligomer comprises a mixture of several PNA
4 oligomers, each of which is substantially
5 complementary to said sequence portion.
- 1 76. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein said nucleic acid
3 sequence of interest includes a sequence portion
4 which is repeated at least once within the nucleic
5 acid sequence of interest.
- 1 77. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein during step (c) the
3 at least one PNA oligomer forms a duplex with a
4 portion of the nucleic acid sequence of interest,
5 said duplex having a melting temperature within
6 the range of 70° to 80° C.
- 1 78. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 77, wherein said duplex has a

- 53 -

3 melting temperature within the range of 74° to 78°
4 C.

1 79. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein the at least one
3 PNA oligomer comprises a pair of PNA oligomers, at
4 least a portion of the sequence of each of said
5 pair being complementary to the other.

1 80. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein the first
3 temperature range is a range of 80° to 100° C.

1 81. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein the second
3 temperature range is a range of 70° to 80° C.

1 82. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 81, wherein the second
3 temperature range is a range of 72° to 78° C.

1 83. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein the third
3 temperature range is a range of 40° to 80° C.

1 84. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein said at least one
3 PNA oligomer comprises a PNA polymer containing 5
4 to 20 PNA monomers.

1 85. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 84, wherein said at least one
3 PNA oligomer comprises a PNA polymer containing 8
4 to 16 PNA monomers.

1 86. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein, while performing
3 steps (c) and (d), the temperature is continuously
4 varied.

1 87. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein, wherein, during
3 each of steps (c) and (d), the temperature is

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 54 -

4 maintained at a substantially constant value for
5 an interval of time.

1 - 88. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 70, wherein step (d) comprises
3 the steps of:

4 (d1) bringing the third mixture to
5 within a fourth temperature range which is within
6 said third temperature range and at which the at
7 least one oligonucleotide primer binds to the
8 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a
9 fourth mixture;

10 (d2) heating the fourth mixture to
11 within a fifth temperature range which is within
12 said third temperature range and at which said
13 extension product is synthesized from the
14 oligonucleotide primer on each strand, whereby the
15 at least one PNA oligomer is displaced from the
16 nucleic acid sequence of interest, forming a fifth
17 mixture.

1 89. The method according to claim 88,
2 comprising repeating steps (b), (c), and (d) at
3 least one time.

1 90. The method according to claim 88,
2 further comprising the step of

3 (e) treating the product of step (d)
4 under denaturing conditions to separate the
5 extension product from said template.

1 91. The method according to claim 89,
2 further comprising the step of

3 (f) detecting the presence of any of
4 said nucleic acid sequence of interest.

1 92. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 88, wherein the first
3 temperature range is a range of 80° to 100° C.

- 55 -

1 93. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 88, wherein the second
3 temperature range is a range of 70° to 80° C.

1 94. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 93, wherein the second
3 temperature range is a range of 72° to 78° C.

1 95. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 88, wherein the fourth
3 temperature range is a range of 40° to 72° C.

1 96. The amplified nucleic acid sequence
2 according to claim 88, wherein the fifth
3 temperature range is a range of 60° to 80° C.

1 97. A method for replicating a target
2 nucleic acid strand with a polymerase to produce a
3 complementary nucleic acid strand, comprising:

- 4 (A) providing a peptide nucleic acid
5 (PNA) which,
6 (1) is substantially complementary
7 in sequence to nucleobases in
8 at least a portion of the
9 target strand,
10 (2) anneals with said portion of
11 the target strand, and
12 (3) when annealed with said
13 portion of the target strand,
14 does not serve as a
15 replication initiation site
16 for the polymerase; and
17 (B) annealing the PNA to the target
18 strand prior to initiating
19 replication thereby to enhance
20 replication by the polymerase
21 during production of the
22 complementary nucleic acid strand.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 56 -

1 98. The method according to claim 97,
2 wherein step (A) comprises providing a mixture of
3 PNAs; wherein the nucleobase sequence of at least
4 one of the PNAs in the mixture is complementary in
5 sequence to said portion of the target strand.

1 99. The method according to claim 97,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (A) comprises 5
3 to 20 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said portion of the target strand.

1 100. The method according to claim 99,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (A) comprises 8
3 to 16 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said portion of the target strand.

1 101. The method according to claim 97,
2 wherein the target strand comprises a multiplicity
3 of nucleobase sequence repeats.

1 102. The method according to claim 97,
2 wherein the polymerase is a DNA polymerase.

1 103. The method according to claim 102,
2 wherein the DNA polymerase is a thermostable DNA
3 polymerase.

1 104. The method according to claim 102,
2 further comprising the step of annealing an
3 oligonucleotide primer to a second nucleobase
4 sequence of the target strand thereby to produce a
5 replication initiation site for the polymerase.

1 105. The method according to claim 103,
2 further comprising the step of annealing an
3 oligonucleotide primer to a second nucleobase
4 sequence of the target strand thereby to produce a
5 replication initiation site for the polymerase.

1 106. A method for replicating a target
2 nucleic acid strand with a thermostable DNA
3 polymerase to produce a complementary nucleic acid
4 strand, comprising:

- 57 -

- 5 (A) providing a peptide nucleic acid
6 (PNA) which,
7 (1) is substantially complementary
8 in sequence to nucleobases in
9 at least a portion of the
10 target strand,
11 (2) anneals with said portion of
12 the target strand, and
13 (3) when annealed with said
14 portion of the target strand,
15 does not serve as a
16 replication initiation site
17 for the polymerase; and
18 (B) annealing the PNA to the target
19 strand prior to initiating
20 replication by the polymerase
21 thereby to enhance replication by
22 the polymerase during production of
23 the complementary nucleic acid
24 strand.

1 107. The method according to claim 106,
2 wherein step (A) comprises providing a mixture of
3 PNAs, wherein the nucleobase sequence of at least
4 one of the PNAs in the mixture is complementary in
5 sequence to said portion of the target strand.

1 108. The method according to claim 106,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (A) comprises 5
3 to 20 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said portion of the target strand.

1 109. The method according to claim 108,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (A) comprises 8
3 to 16 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said portion of the target strand.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 58 -

1 110. The method according to claim 106,
2 wherein the target strand comprises a multiplicity
3 of nucleobase sequence repeats.

1 111. The method according to claim 106,
2 further comprising the step of:

3 (C) annealing an oligonucleotide primer
4 to a second nucleobase sequence of the target
5 strand thereby to produce a replication initiation
6 site for the polymerase.

1 112. A method for replicating a target
2 nucleic acid strand with a polymerase comprising:

3 (A) providing a target nucleic acid
4 strand having a multiplicity of
5 nucleobase sequence repeats;

6 (B) annealing a PNA to the target
7 strand which:

8 (1) is substantially complementary
9 in sequence to at least a
10 portion of one of the repeats;

11 (2) anneals with the at least a
12 portion of one of the repeats
13 thereby to form a target
14 strand-PNA complex; and

15 (3) when annealed with the at
16 least a portion of one of the
17 repeats, does not serve as a
18 replication initiation site
19 for the polymerase; and

20 (C) incubating the complex in the
21 presence of a polymerase, such that
22 the polymerase enhances replication
23 of the target strand as compared
24 with when the target strand is not
25 complexed with the PNA.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 59 -

1 113. The method according to claim 112,
2 wherein step (3) comprises providing a mixture of
3 PNAs, wherein the nucleobase sequence of at least
4 one of the PNAs in the mixture is complementary in
5 sequence to said at least a portion of one of the
6 repeats.

1 114. The method according to claim 112,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (B) comprises 5
3 to 20 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said at least a portion of one of the repeats.

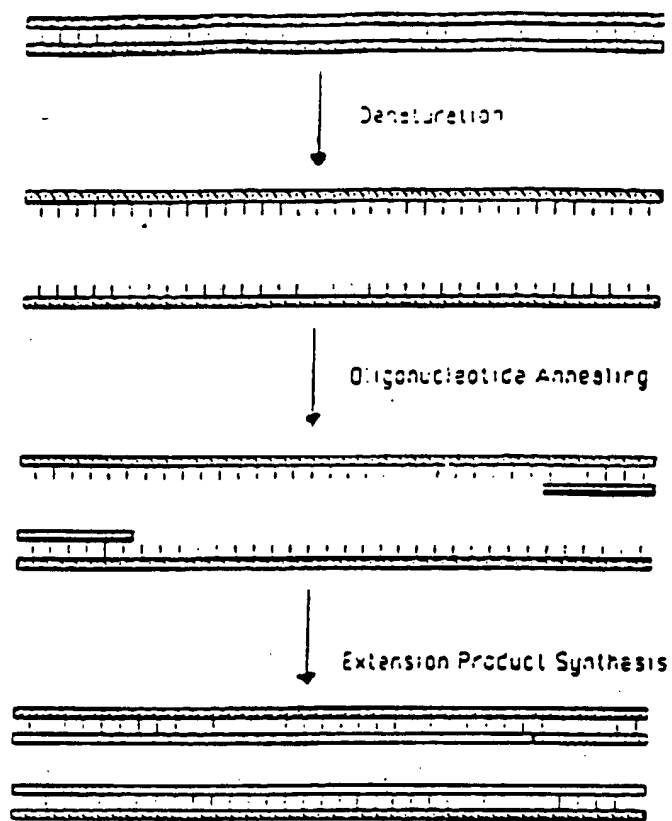
1 115. The method according to claim 114,
2 wherein the PNA provided in step (B) comprises 8
3 to 16 nucleobases complementary in sequence to
4 said at least a portion of one of the repeats.

1 116. The method according to claim 112,
2 wherein the polymerase is a DNA polymerase.

1 117. The method according to claim 116,
2 wherein the DNA polymerase is a thermostable DNA
3 polymerase.

1 118. The method according to claim 112
2 further comprising the step of:

3 (D) annealing a primer to a second
4 sequence of the target strand
5 thereby to produce a replication
6 initiation site for the polymerase.



- ⊕ Original nucleic acid
- Ⓜ Oligonucleotide primer
- Extension product

Figure 1.

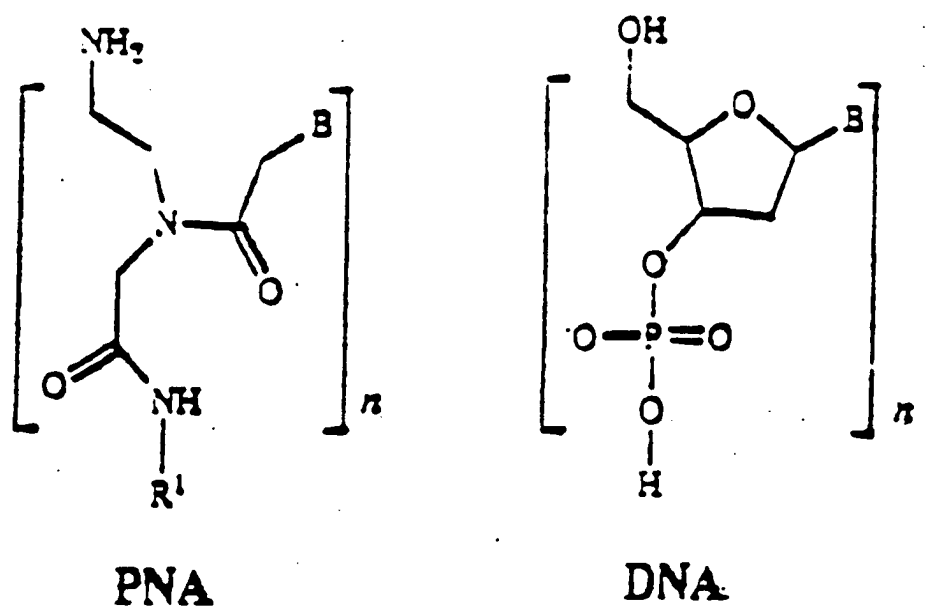


Figure 2

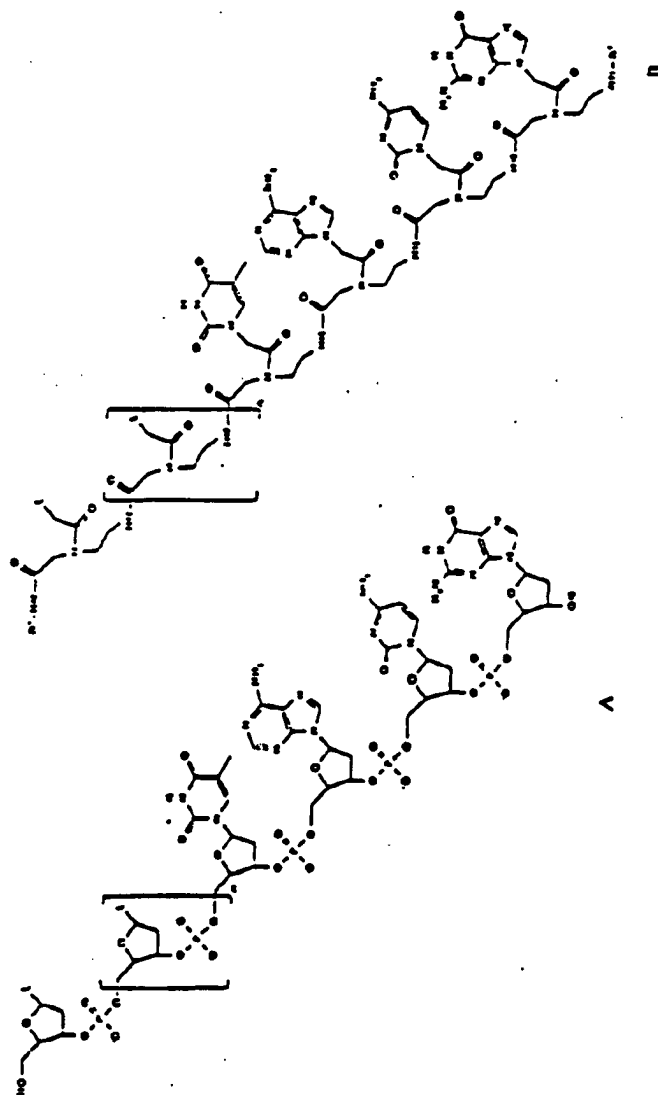
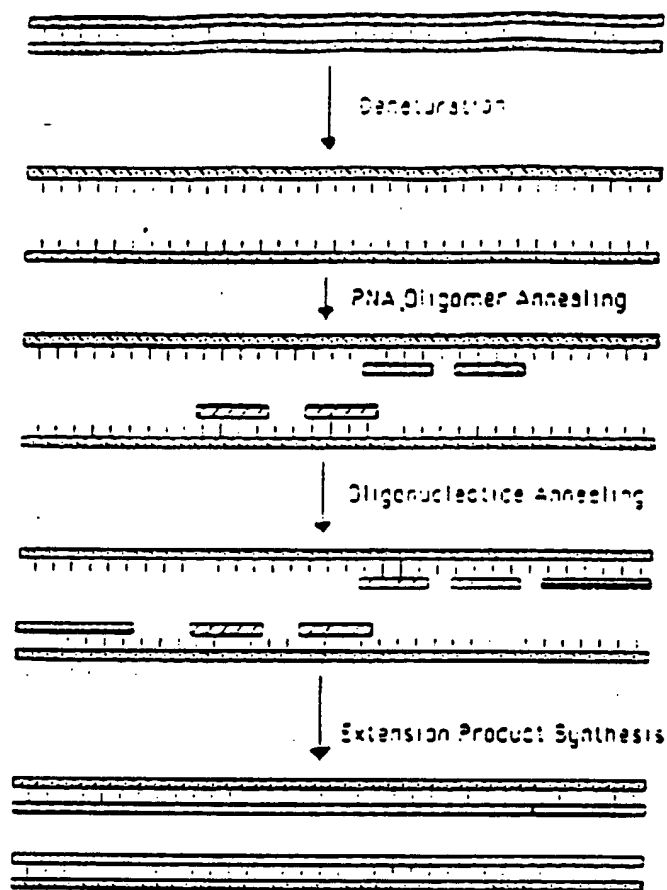


Figure 3



- ⊗ Original nucleic acid
- Ⓟ Oligonucleotide primer
- Extension product
- ⊗ PNA Oligomer

Figure 4



Figure 5

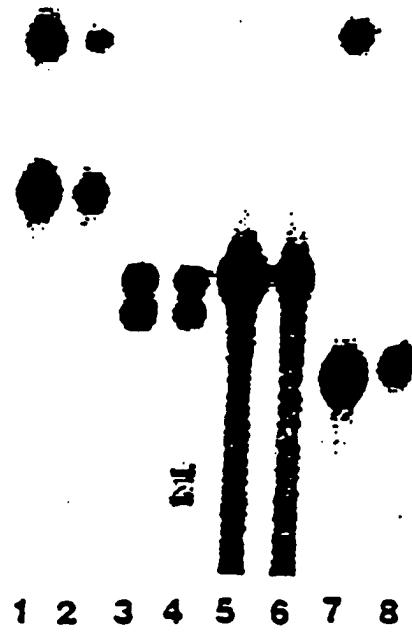


Figure 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/13345

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : C12Q 1/68; 1/70; C12P 19/34; C07H 21/04; A61K 48/00

US CL : 435/6, 5, 91.2; 536/24.5, 44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6, 5, 91.2; 536/24.5, 44

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Nucleic Acids Research, Volume 21, Number 23, issued 02 June 1993, H. Orum et al, "Single base pair mutation analysis by PNA directed PCR clamping", pages 5332-5336, especially pages 5332-5332.	38-47
X	Innis et al, "PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications" published 1990 by Academic Press (N.Y.), pages 13-20, see Figure 1.	70-88, 92-96
X, P	WO, A, 94/28171 (PNA DIAGNOSTICS) 08 December 1994, especially page 27.	38-47
P, A	WO, A, 95/08556 (AMERSHAM INTERNATIONAL PLC) 30 March 1995, especially pages 3-7.	1-118

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	* T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
* A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	* X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
* E' earlier document published on or after the international filing date	* Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
* L' documents which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	* A	document member of the same patent family
* O' documents referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
* F' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

04 JANUARY 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 FEB 1996

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/13345

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Volume 90, issued March 1993, D.Y. Cherny et al, "DNA unwinding upon strand-displacement binding of a thymine-substituted polyamide to double-stranded DNA", pages 1667-1670, especially page 1670.	1-118